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described and named, doubtfully, as *Graphephorum flexuosum*. Next, a few specimens were collected by Rothrock and Wolf, on Wheeler's Exploration, in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, in 1873. From these sources were obtained all the specimens of which I have knowledge in existing herbaria. I have been for years past hoping that it would again be found, and its rediscovery at Garden City is therefore very satisfactory. Here it is in abundance. Probably it is common enough in similar situations at many points on the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. The leaves are thick and rigid, channelled and terminating in long, involute points. It should hereafter become well known to botanists.

Confusion has sometimes occurred as to the distinction between *Sporobolus cuspidatus* and *S. depauperatus*, (*Vilfa*, Torr.). I found abundance of the former on the prairies of Dakota. It grows in strong tufts, with *erect* culms and *appressed* leaves, and a long, slender panicle, and approaches *Muhlenbergia Wrightii*; indeed, it belongs rather to *Muhlenbergia* than to *Sporobolus*. *S. depauperatus* is a species of the Rocky Mountains, with decumbent culms, shorter panicle, and glumes wanting the long cuspidate point.

GEO. VASEY.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

American Woods, exhibited by actual specimens and with copious explanatory text.—Romeyn B. Hough, B.A., Part I., *Representing twenty-five species by twenty-seven sets of sections*.

This very neat and interesting collection will be a welcome surprise to those who are not already familiar with Mr. Hough's beautiful wood-sections, and the accompanying pamphlet, with many illustrations supplemented by a glossary and descriptions of species, makes a complete little text-book. A novel feature will be noted in finding three keys, one based upon the flowers, one upon the leaves and a third upon the fruit, so that having either, a novice may find his way made easy to determine the specimen.

August in the pines.—Mary Treat. (Garden and Forest, i., 362.)

Botanizing tour in the South.—Gerald McCarthy. (Vick's Ill. Monthly, pp. 295-297, illustrated.)

This proves to be an interesting account of Asheville, the

French Broad and the Swannanoa, with pretty views and popular references to the plants collected.

Black Rot en Amerique—Le Traitement du.—M. P. Viala. (Extrait du Progres Agricole et Viticole.)

Salts of copper have been found efficacious in experiments made at Vineland, N. J., by A. W. Pearson. The treatment met with great success, as only ten to fifteen per cent., instead of ninety-five per cent., of the fruit was lost.

Calostoma, Desv.—A. Monograph of the Genus.—George Massée. (Annals of Bot., ii., 25-45, one plate; also reprinted.)

The generic name antedates *Mitremyces*, Nees, under which most of the species have been described. The American species recognized are *C. cinnabarinum*, Desv., and *C. Ravenelii* (Berk.), Mass. The development and structure of the former are well illustrated.

Catalogue of Canadian Plants, Part IV.—John Macoun. (8vo., pp. 248, Montreal, 1888.)

This part is devoted to the Endogens, numbering seven hundred and forty-seven species. The genera and orders are arranged in accordance with Bentham & Hooker's Genera Plantarum. As in the preceding parts, this is beautifully printed, the only serious blunder in that line we have noticed being on page 9, where all except the final letter of *Goodyera* have slipped in the presses, and a curious result been attained. The system of nomenclature adopted is that of Gray's Manual, except in *Disporum*, where Mr. Macoun has followed the practice of some zoologists of citing the author of the earliest specific name as author of the accepted binomial, which is a good deal better than the plan current in this country, but certainly open to the objection that it falsifies the record. Mr. Macoun notes that *Luzula* seems to be in great confusion, and needs complete revision, in which we are disposed to agree with him, although a bringing together of scattered observations is probably what is needed. *Potamogeton Claytoni*, Tuckerm., is antedated by *P. Pennsylvanicus*, Cham., and *P. lonchites*, Tuckerm., by *P. fluitans* L., as has already been shown. I credited *Cyperus flavescens* to Canada on a specimen from Niagara, from Herb. Leggett, marked "Niagara, Canadian

side." *Eleocharis obtusa*, Schultes, is antedated by *E. ovata*. *Scirpus polyphyllus*, Vahl., is referred to *S. atrovirens*, Muhl., a reduction which we cannot approve, for these are certainly very distinct; if they could be regarded as con-specific, Vahl's name is much the older. In *Carex* several new varieties, and *C. albata* are given by Prof. L. H. Bailey. *Scirpus riparius*, Spreng., is probably *S. cernuus*, Vahl., which leaves *S. riparius*, Presl, to replace *S. Tatora*. The question of *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, Scrib., brought up at Cleveland, is added to by referring it to *O. cuspidata*, Benth., Journ. Linn. Soc., xix., 82, but an inspection of that page does not reveal the name. Of course it ought to be *O. membranacea*. Dr. Vasey contributes several new varieties of grasses, and Mr. Macoun names two species of *Deyeuxia*—*D. Columbiana* and *D. borealis*, the latter of which he says is the same as Dr. Vasey's *D. Vancouverensis*,* with whose permission he changes the older name to *D. borealis*—and *Elymus Columbiana*. This great work of Mr. Macoun and his colleagues must give a decided impetus to the study of natural science in the Dominion. We need a similar catalogue for the United States. Why cannot our Government botanists give us such a publication, based on a rational system of nomenclature?

N. L. B.

Catalogue of the Flora of Vermont.—George H. Perkins. (Large 8vo, pp. 74, Burlington, 1888; from the 10th Report of the State Board of Agriculture.)

Local catalogues have been issued in quick succession during the present autumn, and they indicate a very satisfactory state of activity among our systematic botanists. The present one is in a measure a revision of the author's previous essay in the same field in 1882. It includes Anthophyta and Pteridophyta, 1,360 species and varieties in all. The Gymnospermæ are placed in their proper position at the end of the Anthophyta. Localities for the rarer species are given.

Ceanothus—*Synoptical List of North American Species*. Wm. Trelease. (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2d Series, i., 106-118, reprinted.)

*This Journal, Vol. xv., p. 48.

A recast of the genus, with descriptions of *C. Palmeri*, from Southern California (E. Palmer, 1875, No. 42), *C. Parryi*, described from specimens cultivated at Calistoga, Cal., collected by Dr. Parry under No. 33, in 1881, and *C. impressus* from Santa Barbara County, Cal. *C. eglandulosus* is *C. divaricatus*, var. *eglandulosus*, Torrey, and *C. parvifolius* is *C. integerrimus*, var. *parvifolius*, Watson. *C. floribundus*, Hook., and *C. Lobbianus*, Hook., are provisionally referred to *C. dentatus*, T. and G., as sub-species, a rank, which we venture to hope, Professor Trelease will not maintain in his final treatment of the genus. Thirty-two species are recognized, twenty-five of them Euceanothus, the remaining seven forming the section Cerastes, having the fruiting carpels each with a dorsal horn. N. L. B.

Forest Conditions of the Rocky Mountains, and other papers. (Dept. of Agric., Forestry Div., Bull., No. 2, p. 252, with accompanying map.)

Of these papers the one purely botanical is on the Forest Flora of the Rocky Mountain Region, by George B. Sudworth, containing an analytical key, and descriptions of eighty-eight species of trees and a list of shrubs. To those more interested in the economic questions which are assuming such serious dimensions in our forestry administration, this voluminous report will be of great value.

Fresh-water Algæ. Edward S. Burgess. (Amer. Nat., xxii., 669-678.)

How to Study Botany. Dr. T. J. W. Burgess. Read before the Hamilton Association, Ontario, May 10, 1888.

Lista de las Plantas encontradas hasta ahora en Costa Rica y en los Territorios limitrofes, extractada de la Biología Central Americana. A. Alfaro. (Anales del Museo Nacional de la República de Costa Rica, 3d Part, 4to, pp. 101, 1887.)

A list culled from Mr. Hemsley's Central American Botany. 1,218 species are certainly attributed to Costa Rica, while those whose range would indicate that they should grow within the republic increase this number to 3,386.

Lycopodon Missouriensis—Description of. Wm. Trelease. (Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., v., 240, Pl. viii., reprinted.)

New or Noteworthy Species.—III. Edward L. Greene (Pittonia, i., 215–225; advance sheets, Oct., 1888.)

Lupinus malacophyllus; *L. ligulatus*; *Ptelea crenulata* (*P. angustifolia*, Brew. & Wats., not Benth.); *Tropidocarpum capparideum*; *Streptanthus barbiger*; *Erigeron Sonnei*; *E. petrophilus*; *Cacalia Palmeri*; *Senecio aphanactis* (*S. sylvaticus*, Gray, Bot. Cal., not L.); *S. hydrophilus*, var. *Pacificus*; *Lasthenia conjugens*; *Campanula aurita*; *Collomia Rawsoniana*; *Lycium Hassei*; *Sonnea foliacea*; *Phacelia suaveolens*; *P. Arthuri*; *Ribes Victoris* and *Epilobium Oreganum* are here described. Prof. Greene points out that *Lupinus variicolor*, Steud., is his *L. Franciscanus* and that *Sedum Pringlei*, S. Wats., and *Calochortus Madrensis*, S. Wats., are synonyms for *S. Forreri*, Greene and *C. venustulus*, Greene respectively.

Nymphæa tuberosa. Garden and Forest, i., 368, figs. 58, 59)

The occurrence of this species of *Castalia*, in a depauperate form at Trenton, New Jersey, detected by C. C. Abbott, adds another species to the local flora. It should be carefully looked for higher up the Delaware.

Oxalis Suksdorfii—*Measurements of the Trimorphic Flowers of* W. G. Eliot, Jr., and Prof. Trelease. (Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., v., 278–291; reprinted.)

Rhode Island—Native Plants of the Island of. Mrs. J. M. Smith. (Proc. Newport Nat. Hist. Soc., Dec. 6, p. 24.)

A list of nineteen species, additional to former records.

Rhode Island—Plants of, being an enumeration of plants growing without cultivation in the State of Rhode Island. James L. Bennett. (8vo, p. 128, Proc. Providence Franklin Soc., 1888.)

This is a handsomely printed catalogue of plants, comprising 3,158 species and varieties. Localities are noted for the rarer species. In many ways it is a very inconsistent production. The plan of nomenclature taken for the flowering plants is very different from that accepted for the Lichens, Hepaticæ and Algæ. The part devoted to the Fungi is a mere list of names. In the Bryophytes the habitat of species is quite thoroughly indicated, but no attempt is made to do this in other groups. The Anthophytes reach 1,259.

Rhododendron arborescens. (Garden and Forest, i, 400, fig. 64.)

Rhododendron Vaseyi. (Garden and Forest, i, 377, fig. 60.)

Sporocarps discovered by Prof. E. Orton in the Erian Shale of Columbus, Ohio. J. W. Dawson. (Canad. Rec. Sci., iii., 137-140; one figure.)

Notice of *Protosalvinia Huronensis* and *Sporocarpon furcatum*, regarded as Rhizocarps by the author.

Tigridia Pringlei. S. Watson. (Garden and Forest, i., 389, fig. 61.)

Botanical Notes.

On two recently published Genera. Two plants of very great interest have recently been made known through the pages of Annals of Botany. The one, *Hydrothrix*, a new genus of Pontederiaceæ, was published in Vol. i., No. 2, by Sir J. D. Hooker, from specimens collected by Gardner in tropical Brazil in 1838. Its affinities with *Heteranthera* were first suggested by Dr. Gray. While placed in this natural order, it is remarked that it is a very aberrant member: "in all respects of habit, foliage, inflorescence and flowers it is totally unlike any known genus of Pontederiaceæ." It is a cæspitose, aquatic annual, rooting in sand, very densely leafy, with minute axillary flowers. Through some mistake, it is denominated *H. Gardneri* in the text and *H. verticillaris* on the accompanying plate.

The other plant here alluded to is a native of central China, bearing a curious resemblance in its habit and appendaged fruits to the "water chestnut" (*Trapa*). It has been described by Prof. D. Oliver in Icones Plantarum, t. 1595, as *Trapella Sinensis*, and made the subject of an extremely interesting and complete monograph by Dr. F. W. Oliver in Annals of Botany, Vol. ii., No. 5. Its botanical relation is regarded as with the Pedalineæ, and its floral structure is compared by Dr. Oliver with that of *Pedaliium*.

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, October 9th, the Vice-President in the chair and 30 persons present. The committee appointed to consider the question of more frequent